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June U.S. Trade Deficit Is the Lowest in a Year

WASHINGTON, July 26 (IHT) — The United States today reported its lowest trade deficit in a year with a June shortfall of \$1.6 billion.

The size of the deficit was smaller than many analysts had been predicting and the dollar shot up on European foreign-exchange markets. However, it continued to set new lows against the yen. Traders noted that despite the overall improvement in the U.S. trade figures, the June deficit with Japan was unchanged from May.

For the first six months of the year, the U.S. deficit stands at \$16.37 billion, up from \$11.49 billion in the same period last year.

Details, Page 9.

Not Expulsion, Begin Says

Egypt Asks Withdrawal Of Israel Military Mission

From Wire Dispatches JERUSALEM, July 26 — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said tonight that Egypt has asked Israel to recall by tomorrow the military mission that has been in Egypt for seven months.

Mr. Begin, in a television interview, said he "would not call it an expulsion."

"The Egyptians have hosted our delegation here for many months," he said. "We are grateful to them. If they do not want to keep them there any longer, that is their affair. If they ever ask to maintain a military mission here, we shall do so gladly."

Israel will send a plane to Egypt tomorrow to pick up the delegation.

Israeli television said the request to recall the Israeli mission, which stayed behind in Egypt following the breakdown of direct Israel-Egyptian peace talks in January, had been anticipated by Israel for

Syria Force Eases Firing In Beirut

BEIRUT, July 26 (AP) — Syrian forces eased their nightlong bombardment of Christian militia strongholds in southeast Beirut at daybreak today. Christian spokesman said 30 Christians were killed and more than 50 wounded.

After about 12 hours of fighting tapered off, the neighborhood of Al Hadassah remained shuttered and people were huddled in basement shelters. Syrian tanks blocked all approaches to the area, preventing residents from fleeing.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said that about 1,000 rockets caused "colossal property damage" and left the neighborhood's estimated 17,000 residents without water and electricity.

The broadcast said the power plants and drinking water plants were destroyed, as was the suburb's main bakery two days ago.

Rightists Accused

The Syrians, the bulk of an Arab force that is watching over Lebanon's 20-month armistice in the civil war, said rightists provoked the latest round of shelling with a sniper fire, despite a cease-fire agreement reached early yesterday.

At least 14 apartment buildings caught fire in the latest barrage. Shrapnel shells also set a pine forest ablaze near U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker's residence in the hilltop suburb of Yarzi, near the presidential palaces in adjoining Baabda, five miles east of Beirut.

The broadcast said the patriarch of the Christian Maronites, the largest sect representing most residents of Al Hadassah, appealed to Lebanese President Elias Sarkis to intervene and stop the shelling.

Al Hadassah is a stronghold of former President Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party, whose Tiger militia fought with Phalangists in the 19-month civil war against an alliance of Moslems and Palestinian guerrillas.

'Nothing Ever Happens Here,' Some Complain About Sweden

By R.W. Apple Jr.

STOCKHOLM, July 26 (NYT) — A foreigner newly arrived in Sweden sometimes feels as if he has intruded upon a society that considers itself a thing apart from the rest of the world.

At a luncheon party last week in Dalaro, a Swedish summer colony on the Baltic coast an hour east of here, a visitor was asked by 10 of the 60 guests what on earth had brought him to Sweden. A young woman commented, reflectively, "Nothing ever happens here."

Later over dinner, the traveler was told that life in Sweden was "dull and mediocre." Stockholm said she was, "too far from everything, completely out of the mainstream." The talk turned to Paris, New York and the joys of Italian summers. Copenhagen,

someone said, "is a really exciting place."

The success of the Swedes in building a society without poverty and in maintaining cities without slums, it was suggested, had condemned everyone to boredom. A businessman recited the old Swedish maxim, "Poverty is more easily endured if it is equally shared," then added: "Now we have to share our national blandness."

It seemed anything but drab to the visitor. Dalaro lies on the edge of the Stockholm archipelago, a group of 24,600 granite islands that, with their pine trees and chilly beauty, inevitably remind Americans of the Maine coast. The simple wooden summer houses look out over deep channels and inlets,

with small boats tied to buoys and private piers.

All the Swedes at the party spoke English fluently and many spoke German and French as well. Too far away from everything? Copenhagen is an hour away by air, Paris 2½ hours. And had not a Swede, Bjorn Borg, just won the tennis championship at Wimbledon?

Perhaps the sense of psychological apartheid grows out of Sweden's freedom from the wars, riots and political crises that have plagued most European countries. A Swedish novelist commented, "No foreigner will ever understand what it meant for a whole generation to sit out World War II."

Perhaps a sense of blandness results from the relentless economic

leveling that has gone on for decades. The range of after-tax incomes is one of the narrowest in the world. An economist calculates that the tax laws make it impossible for any Swede to retain, from salary alone, an income more than 3½ times that of any other Swede.

An executive of a computer firm in Stockholm told of a colleague who had been given a raise of about \$6,250 a year in 1977. After taxes, his increase in pay amounted to \$72 a month — the price of four bottles of good Scotch.

As a result, while most families living near the sea have a boat, almost all are small boats. A large percentage of families have summer houses, but none of them rival the villas of the Riviera or the stately

mansions near Stockholm are bought in this way. After warning an American friend not to mention it, a businessman confided that his company maintained an apartment on the Riviera for its executives.

Stockholm newpapers reported recently that businessmen with company-issued gasoline credit cards were using them at combined gas stations and supermarkets, to buy groceries.

"To do business here," a diplomat confided, "you have to understand the barter system and 'black money.' A house painter paints a mechanic's apartment and the mechanic fixes the painter's car. No money changes hands, so no one pays taxes. The same with 'black money.' To rent an apartment, you slip the landlord something under the table. No papers, no tax."

Some of the boats that jam the

marinas near Stockholm are bought in this way. After warning an American friend not to mention it, a businessman confided that his company maintained an apartment on the Riviera for its executives.

"This has been our life . . . wanting our baby," Mrs. Brown told the Daily Mail of London. "People have talked as though Mr. Steptoe is God. I've never said that. The way I feel is God created a man to use his hands, use his knowledge. If it wasn't to be, it wouldn't have happened. Mr. Steptoe hasn't created life but he's used his knowledge to begin a life."

Mrs. Brown was told by several doctors that she could not conceive a child because of blocked fallopian tubes. She knew that she ought to believe the experts but held on to a wishful feeling that maybe they were wrong.

A doctor suggested that she see Dr. Patrick Steptoe and the couple traveled to Manchester to seek his advice.

Dr. Steptoe explained his procedure and the Browns agreed.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	She. 7
Belgium	20 S.P.	Liberia	20 LP.
Denmark	3,500 DKr.	Luxembourg	20 LP.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	275 Dr.
Iraq	22 P.	Netherlands	1,500 Fr.
Finland	2,500 F.	Nigeria	70 K.
France	3,000 F.	Norway	3 N.K.
Greece	50 Dr.	Peru	75 Ec.
Great Britain	20 P.	Portugal	40 P.
Greece	18 Dr.	Spain	40 P.
India	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1,755 Fr.
Iran	60 Rls.	Turkey	LT. 15
Israel	LS. 900	U.S. Military (EUR)	50.35
Italy	400 Lire	Yugoslavia	20 O.



The Daily Mail, which bought exclusive rights to the story of the world's first test-tube baby, announces the birth.

Greece, Cyprus Express Dismay

End to Turkish Arms Embargo Assailed

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, July 26 — The government of Greece and Cyprus today devolved a U.S. Senate decision yesterday to lift the arms embargo on Turkey.

The official Greek government announcement expressed "sorrow" at the decision and fears of the "serious consequences on the fate of

the Cyprus issue and the other problems which are linked to security and peace in our area."

The Cyprus government spoke of Cypriots' "bitterness and discontent."

The compromise measure, approved by the Senate late yesterday, lifts the 3½-year-old arms embargo against U.S. arms sales to

Turkey as long as progress is made toward a solution of the Cyprus dispute. It also increases the level of military aid to Greece. But the action still faces a tough fight in the House of Representatives.

In Washington, the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said, "The president is gratified. This is a constructive and statesmanlike ac-

tion that will strengthen the security of the United States and the solidarity of the NATO alliance." Mr. Powell spoke shortly after the 57-42 Senate vote.

In Greece, opposition leader Andreas Papandreou described the lifting of the embargo as "an indefinite stigma, not only for the United States, but also for Western Europe and especially for West Germany because of its decisive pressure toward that effect." Mr. Papandreou is leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement.

A Cyprus government spokesman stressed that Turkish troops continued to occupy part of Cyprus and expressed fears that the Senate vote would increase what he said was the "Turkish intransigence" that he blamed for the lack of progress toward solving the Cyprus problem.

He asserted that the lifting of the ban was contrary to U.S. law especially since the invasion and occupation of Cyprus territory by Turkish troops equipped with American weapons.

The spokesman added, "The Cyprus people are possessed by feelings of bitterness and discontent over this decision, and we want to hope that the U.S. House of Representatives will not adopt it."

Following a short-lived Greek-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ethiopia Claims Successes in Eritrea

NAIROBI, July 26 (UPI) — Ethiopia said today that its troops have recaptured the major port of Massawa and swept rebels from other major strongholds in battles that have finally turned the 17-year Eritrean war in its favor.

In Rome and Beirut, spokesmen for the Eritrean guerrillas admitted to having suffered "minor losses" but denied they had lost Massawa.

Military communiques broadcast by Addis Ababa radio said that government forces recaptured Massawa after months of fighting, partially lifted a siege of the provincial

capital of Asmara and destroyed the rebel grip on southern Eritrea by capturing several important towns there.

"The Second Liberation Army is now winning successive victories and is advancing further into enemy territory," the radio said.

At least 5,000 refugees poured into the Sudan, where there are already at least 250,000 displaced persons, as fighting flared across Ethiopia's northernmost province.

The Ethiopians, bolstered by the presence of 17,000 Cuban troops and \$1 billion in new Soviet arms

shipments, launched an all-out offensive to try to crush the estimated 40,000 secessionist rebels.

The reported Ethiopian victories represented a dramatic military turnaround in the struggle for Eritrea as late as January, guerrillas of the Eritrean Liberation Front and the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front controlled 95 percent of the province.

A spokesman for the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front said that the rebels had lost ground to Ethiopian forces. The spokesman said the separatists had lost some towns from 27 to 54 miles south and west of Asmara in heavy fighting.

Recent insurgent communiques admitted heavy fighting was in progress against 60,000 government troops but said that the army had been thrown back with heavy losses.

The government communiqué said that major fighting had been going on since the start of July and that Ethiopian troops had won major victories on five fronts. Until now, government forces have been largely bottled up in a small number of towns and military strongholds.

On June 29, the Eritreans offered unconditional peace talks to end the war, but said that they remained ready to fight Ethiopia if it did not accept the offer. Arab diplomats had said that the offer was mediated by the Soviet Union, Cuba, Southern Yemen and Palestinian leaders.

With the count 1-and-1, Rose lashed a line drive past shortstop, bringing a Shea Stadium crowd of 35,000 to its feet for a 6-minute ovation. Story, Page 15.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

It's a Record For Pete Rose

Pete Rose set a modern National League hitting streak record of 38 consecutive games last night with a third-inning single to left field against New York Mets right-hander Craig Swan.

With the count 1-and-1, Rose lashed a line drive past shortstop, bringing a Shea Stadium crowd of 35,000 to its feet for a 6-minute ovation. Story, Page 15.

Caesarean Section in U.K. Brings Mixed Reaction

OLDHAM, England, July 26 (UPI) — The world's first test-tube baby — a normal 5-pound, 12-ounce girl — was born in excellent condition to Lesley Brown, marking a new era in the science of human reproduction.

The infant — expected to be named Patricia after Dr. Patrick Steptoe, the 65-year-old gynecologist responsible for the controversial experiment — was born by Caesarean section nine days early because of a threat of blood poisoning. She arrived at 11:47 last night at Oldham General Hospital.

The blood ailment, toxemia, is not an uncommon complication in pregnancy. It affected the mother rather than the child, but the speedy birth was advised to prevent the infection from spreading. Mrs. Brown, who will be 31 on Monday, was reported in excellent health after birth.

"I realize that this is a scientific miracle," she had said two weeks ago in a copyrighted interview with the Daily Mail of London. "But in a way science has made us turn to God. We are not religious people. But when we discovered that all was working well and I was pregnant we just had to pray to God to give our thanks."

Officials said that her husband, John, 38, a railroad truck driver, paced outside the delivery room during the birth.

The experiment has been hailed as an important learning tool in coping with genetic abnormalities and condemned as an ominous step to control and manipulate human life.

But Dr. Steptoe has insisted that he only wanted to help Mrs. Brown have a child. She had been trying for nine years but was prevented from conceiving normally because of blocked fallopian tubes.

Dr. Steptoe surgically removed an egg from Mrs. Brown's ovary and fertilized it in a glass apparatus with sperm from her husband.

Dr. Steptoe then implanted the fetus in Mrs. Brown's womb last November, at a time when it was most likely to find the best conditions for growth.

A consultant at the hospital was quoted as saying that Dr. Steptoe "works harder in the hospital than anyone else."

"It is like watching a world-class footballer playing lesser beings," he said. "I don't know how he does it."

The one-paragraph hospital statement said: "Mrs. Brown has been safely delivered by Caesarean section of a female child. The child's condition at birth was excellent. All examinations showed it to be quite normal. The weight at birth was 2,600 grams or 5 pounds, 12 ounces. The mother's condition after delivery was excellent."

The Daily Mail, which paid a reported \$60,000 for exclusive British rights to the Browns' story, said that Dr. Steptoe decided to perform a Caesarean as soon as he established that the baby was supporting her own life. The baby had been born Aug. 2.

The advance in human reproductive techniques shown in Dr. Steptoe's work was generally hailed in Britain. It was welcomed, albeit cautiously, by the medical profession as a major development.

Sir John Stallworthy, President of the British Medical Association Board of Science and professor emeritus of g

*Acts by Extreme Right and Left***Bonn Reports Rise in Violence**

BONN, July 26 (UPI) — Violence by neo-Nazi and other extreme rightists rose sharply last year in West Germany, and leftist terrorism also increased, a government report said yesterday.

For the first time, the report said, neo-Nazi groups began copying tactics commonly used by leftist terrorists. Ultrarightist "transgres-

sions" were said to have risen to 317, up from 80 the year before.

Leftist terrorist committed 48 major violent acts compared with 30 the year before, Interior Minister Gerhart Baum said in releasing the report by the Federal Agency for the Protection of the Constitution. Included in the more recent attacks were nine slayings.

U.S. Citizenship Upheld For Admitted Nazi Guard

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., July 26 (UPI) — A federal judge, saying that the government had failed to prove its case, today ruled that a Ukrainian immigrant who admitted serving as a guard at a Nazi death camp while a World War II prisoner of war can retain his U.S. citizenship.

The government contended that Fedor Fedorenko, 70, a former Waterbury, Conn., factory worker, had obtained his citizenship by fraud, in that he had lied on his citizenship application form.

The ruling permitting Mr. Fedorenko to keep his citizenship was handed down by Judge John Koetinger Jr. of the U.S. District Court.

The government had sought to nullify Mr. Fedorenko's naturalization as a step toward deportation.

June Demonstrations

The June denaturalization proceedings before Judge Koetinger brought almost daily demonstrations outside the courthouse by groups of Jewish survivors of Nazi concentration camps and members of the Jewish Defense League.

Government witnesses living in the United States and in Israel had identified Mr. Fedorenko as an SS noncommissioned officer who was seen shooting to death Jewish arrivals at Poland's Treblinka concentration camp in 1943 and 1944.

Testifying in his own defense, Mr. Fedorenko admitted having been a member of a Ukrainian guard detachment at the camp. He said that as a Soviet soldier he had been captured by the Germans, who ordered him to perform the camp guard duty. But he denied having killed any prisoners or of serving inside the camp itself. He suggested that they may have been a mistake in identification because one of the German SS members closely resembled him "... almost like my brother."

Responsible Citizen

The written opinion said Mr. Fedorenko "has been a responsible citizen and resident for 29 years and the record as to his conduct 35 years ago is inconclusive."

"Neither is the equitable balance tipped against defendant by his answers in 1945 and 1949. He was a victim of Nazi aggression fearful of repatriation, many years and many miles from home he thought to be empty of his wife and children, and was longing for a chance in America," Judge Koetinger said.

The Turkish embargo compromise was in the form of an amendment to the \$2.8-billion International Security Assistance Bill in the Senate.

Regular Review

Sponsored by Majority Leader Robert Byrd, the compromise calls for a presidential review every 60 days on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem.

It would require Mr. Carter to report to the speaker, and to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, any requests for military or economic aid funds for Turkey or Greece, or any anticipatory acts to those countries.

The vote yesterday came after a full day of sometimes-impassioned debate on whether expediency for achieving a Cyprus solution and preserving the strength of a NATO ally outweighed the moral considerations that Turkey violated U.S. law and committed human-rights abuses in Cyprus, where about 200,000 Greek Cypriots have been ousted from their homes.

But the NATO security aspects appeared to outweigh other arguments.

Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance maintained that the Turkish military had seriously deteriorated through lack of spare parts and new arms, weakening the southern flank of NATO, and officials warned that the Turks might turn to the Soviet Union for aid if the United States continued to do so.

Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., the House majority whip, warned late yesterday that "the story will be different in the House" where it is expected to come up next Tuesday.



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United Press International
Maria Slepak is embraced by her brother, Zinovy Rashkovsky, outside a Moscow court yesterday after her sentencing.

Soviet Jewish Activist To Join Exiled Husband

MOSCOW, July 26 (UPI) — A So-

viet court today gave Jewish activi-

st Maria Slepak a three-year sus-

pended sentence on charges of

"malicious hooliganism" and said

that she could join her husband in

cide in a remote part of the coun-

try.

Mrs. Slepak, 51, a physician em-

erged from the courtroom in tears

in the arms of her brother and sis-

ter and said that the suspended sen-

tence took into account her recent

hospitalization for stomach ulcers.

"I can't believe it, I can't believe

it," she said. "This is the result be-

cause my people are supporting

me," she said to a dozen support-

ers, who were being watched by a

score of policemen.

She said that during the trial to-

day the prosecutor had recom-

mended a sentence of three years

internal exile, two years less than

her husband Vladimir, 50, received

in his trial June 21.

Couple Hugs Sign

Mrs. Slepak and her husband, an

electronics engineer, were arrested

June 1 after they hung a sign from

the balcony of their eighth-floor

apartment on Moscow's central

Gorky Street demanding exit visas

to Israel.

Mrs. Slepak was not tried with

her husband because she was in a

hospital with ulcers.

Her brother, Zinovy Rashkovsky,

and her sister, Lili, were ad-

mitted to the courtroom, but West-

ern reporters were barred, as they

were usually from trials of dissidents

and Jews who want to emigrate.

The institute apparently saw his

research as too controversial and he

departed for Cambridge, where he

has worked ever since.

Mr. Rashkovsky said that the in-

dictment did not mention the

wording of the Slepaks' placard. He

said Mrs. Slepak was charged with

hanging the placard, attracting a

large crowd, disrupting traffic and

refusing to take the placard down.

Faced 5 Years Labor

Mrs. Slepak could have been sen-

tenced to five years in a labor

camp.

The Slepaks have been trying

since 1970 to emigrate to Israel

They were also associated with dis-

sidents Anatoli Shcharansky and

Alexander Ginsburg in the Helsinki

group formed to propagandise the

Soviet government's failure to com-

ply with the human-rights provi-

sions of the 1975 Helsinki accords

on European security.

Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced

July 14 to 13 years imprisonment for

treasonable espionage and Mr. Ginzburg July 13 was given 8 years

as hard labor for anti-Soviet activi-

ties.

Mr. Gomes said there was no

chance of a Socialist coalition with

either the Social Democrats or the

Communists and that a reconciliation

would be "extremely difficult."

The Socialists said the formation

of a nonpartisan government would

face their party's hostility and

would not be able to survive past

the reopening of the legislature in

October.

The crisis was triggered Monday

when the Center Democrats pulled

their three ministers out of the gov-

ernment after the Socialists refused

conservative demands for a Cab-

inet reshuffle aimed at removing

Agriculture Minister Luis Sais.

The conservatives accused Mr.

Sais of following pro-Communist

farm policies and stalling on the re-

turn of land illegally occupied by

leftist workers.

Mr. Gomes said that the crisis

was provoked by "a conspiracy of

the far right" who used the Center

Democrats to generate political in-

stability.

Avital Shcharansky

Treated for Fatigue

CHICAGO, July 26 (UPI) — The

wife of jailed Soviet dissident Ana-

tol Shcharansky was ordered to

stay in bed yesterday by a doctor

who said that she was suffering

from extreme fatigue.

Avital Shcharansky had been scheduled

to address the Chicago Mercantile

Exchange, then fly to Ottawa.

Mrs. Shcharansky, a Russian Jew

who emigrated to Israel, is on a tour

of the United States seeking sup-

port for her husband, who was sent

to prison for treason. His supporters

said he was brought to trial for back-

ing the human rights move-

ment.

Mr. Korchin, a Swiss resident,

has his own \$1,300 chair, which he

had flown to the Philippines for use

in the \$500,000 world-champion-

ship match. Mr. Korchin forced him

to have the chair X-rayed before he

left, to insure the young Soviet

grand master said that it was not

sending off invisible rays to affect

his play.

Mr. Korchin, a Swiss resident,

House Unit Rejects Link to Income Levy

Inflation Tie to Taxes Rebuffed

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — The House Ways and Means Committee today refused to grant individual income taxpayers inflation relief that it extended earlier to investors.

As the committee worked on the bill, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., predicted that his committee would approve a large cut in capital gains taxes, an action strongly opposed by President Carter.

Ehrlichman Sues U.S. for Return Of His Papers

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP) — John Ehrlichman, the former aide of President Richard Nixon, yesterday sued the U.S. government for the return of personal property seized in 1973 when Mr. Nixon dismissed him.

The committee had already agreed to reduce the maximum tax rate on capital gains from 49 percent to 35 percent.

Today the committee indefinitely set aside a motion by Rep. John Duncan, R-Tenn., that would have prohibited anyone — including lobbyists and businessmen — from

deducting from their income taxes expenses of entertaining congressmen or other government officials. The measure was tabled only after Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, broadened it "to make it applicable to everybody, even the local school boards."

Sen. Long said in a speech to the National Press Club that his committee would rewrite the tax laws to make certain no one pays more than 50 percent of his earned income in taxes.

He denied that he was trying to tell the House what to do, but he said: "The facts of life today will force the House to send us a large tax cut bill, and we will amend it."

The Finance Committee will also recommend that we expand the investment tax credit for employee stock ownership from 1 to 2 per cent and provide a tax credit measured by payroll to make the concept more attractive to labor-intensive companies."

Calling for "lower and more just tax rates," Sen. Long urged the administration and Congress to follow the recommendation of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 for a major tax cut, including those in the area of capital gains.

He recalled that the late President Kennedy proposed cutting the taxable portion of capital gains to 30 per cent and recommended that the taxable part be levied at ordinary income rates from 14 per cent to 65 per cent.

"I recommend the same proposal," Sen. Long said. "It still makes sense."

Carter Renews Priority of ERA

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — President Carter, renewing his push for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, has directed administration officials to bear down elsewhere to insure equal rights for women.

"Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment is and will remain a priority in this administration," Mr. Carter said yesterday in a directive. "In addition, I am determined that every resource of the federal government be applied to eliminating discrimination and inequality based on sex."

One of Mr. Carter's specific assignments for aide Midge Costanza is to "assure that I am fully advised of the impact on women of policy decisions, legislation and federal programs." Presumably much of her lobbying will be directed at Congress, where an extension of the ERA ratification period is pending.



BULK BACKUP — Postal officials said yesterday that most workers were back on the job after a wildcat strike since Friday that all but closed the New York Bulk and Foreign Mail Center in Jersey City, N.J.. This is the backed-up scene that the returning workers found.

U.S. Children Abroad Win Panel Vote

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, July 26 (IHT) — A bill to eliminate sections of the Immigration Act that discriminate against children of U.S. citizens born and living overseas was strongly approved by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday.

By a 24-1 vote, the committee adopted a measure that would repeal two sections of the current law which:

- Require that children born overseas of one American parent in order to retain their U.S. citizenship must live continuously in the United States for two years between the ages of 14 and 28, or that the alien parent be naturalized before the child is 18.

- Provide that children of American parents who are born outside the United States and acquire dual nationality at birth can automatically and involuntarily be stripped of their U.S. citizenship if they live for three consecutive years in the foreign country of which they are also citizens after reaching the age of 22.

Broad Support

The measure passed yesterday was virtually identical to one adopted last month by a Judiciary subcommittee. It added an amendment on retroactivity, which provides that the bill would take effect on the date of enactment and apply to all those affected who had not lost their citizenship. However, the measure would not restore citizenship previously lost.

The original bill was introduced in October by Rep. Joshua Eilberg.

D-Conn. He has been joined by the other six members of the subcommittee and by Rep. Robert McCloskey, R-Ill., as co-sponsors. Only Rep. Carlos Moorhead, R-Calif., opposed the measure in yesterday's vote.

Under current law, 100 to 300 children lose their U.S. citizenship every year for failure to comply with the residency requirement, and 20 to 30 are deprived of their U.S. passports under the dual nationality section.

The measure enjoys broad support in the House. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress by the American Children's Citizenship Rights League, based in Geneva, and by American Democrats Abroad. It is supported by the European Republican Committee.

The Senate has not yet begun action on a companion measure sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

A Nice Try On Tax Form, IRS, but . . .

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — The General Accounting Office has praised the Internal Revenue Service for making tax forms more understandable, but says their efforts have fallen short.

The GAO, in a report prepared for the Joint Committee on Taxation, said the IRS "has shown an increased concern about the readability and understandability of the tax forms and instructions."

The report said, however, that the IRS plans "are not sufficiently comprehensive" to help the taxpayers."

The report, released yesterday, said the GAO assigned reading, writing and design experts to come up with more understandable tax form.

The experts determined that the 1040 instructions are written at a median reading level of the 10th grade," the report said. "This level is above the reading skills of perhaps 13 million, or one-fourth, of the taxpayers who use them."

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Carter Wants FBI Eligible for Overhaul

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The House version of Mr. Carter's civil service proposal would exclude the foreign service but permit the president to exempt the FBI and other intelligence agencies. A bill in the Senate would exempt the FBI.

In Rare Public Comment

Joint Chiefs Head Urges Firmness on Decoy Silos

By Norman Keppler

WASHINGTON, July 26 — Gen. David Jones, newly appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said yesterday that U.S. negotiators in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were "holding firm" on a Pentagon-backed plan to permit the United States to hide its ballistic missiles in huge fields dotted with empty holes.

To the Soviets, I say that you have caused this problem with your large numbers of re-entry vehicles [warheads] with increased accuracy," Gen. Jones said. "We can solve it in one of two ways: Either you reduce the number of your RVs or we will take steps to enhance the safety of our missiles."

Gen. Jones said that an agreement limiting the strategic arms race would be in the interest of both nations and recommended that the talks continue despite Soviet human rights violations.

Gen. Jones, who assumed the chairmanship on June 21, after a term as Air Force chief of staff, said that U.S. spending on strategic weapons must increase even if there is a SALT agreement and that the increased cost would be much higher if there were no pact.

"I want to dispel any idea that SALT is going to mean any reduction in the strategic budget in the days ahead," he said.

Gen. Jones also said that he favored development of a manned bomber to replace the aging B-52.

NASA Building Wind Turbine In N. Carolina

CLEVELAND, July 26 (UPI) — NASA announced yesterday that it has begun construction of the largest wind-turbine generator in the country. It will be erected on a mountaintop in North Carolina.

Scientists at NASA's Lewis Research Center here say that in winds of 24-40 mph, the generator's two 100-foot steel rotor blades will produce 2,000 kilowatts of electric power — enough to meet the needs of about 500 homes in Boone, N.C., a town in the northwest part of the state.

Once installed on its 140-foot steel tower, the system will be the largest ever field-tested under the U.S. Energy Department's Wind Systems Development Program, which the center manages.

Three smaller wind systems, already installed or being built, are at Clayton, N.M.; Culebra Island, Puerto Rico, and Block Island, R.I.

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Experts See Less Risk of Shortage

U.S. Oil Forecast Is Challenged

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, July 26 (WP) — President Carter and Congress have been so busy battling over solutions to the "energy crisis," that they seem to have missed the good news from petroleum experts: The world is not running out of oil and gas after all.

An array of respectable sources agree that:

- The threat of a crisis is not as imminent as originally portrayed by the Carter administration.

- The possibility of an abrupt oil shortage is unlikely for at least 12 years.

- The shock of another sudden price escalation will not threaten Western nations before the 1990s.

- Nations are finding and beginning to produce oil that was overlooked or undiscovered a few years ago.

This message has emanated from various U.S. and international experts for the last year, yet it has not made much of an impact on Washington. The implications are so much at odds with the rhetoric of the energy debate that neither the Carter administration nor its adversaries on Capitol Hill seem willing to take these predictions seriously.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger is holding to his original forecast: that the world will suffer a terrible crisis by 1985 if the United States does not adopt the administration's proposals for conservation.

But a Schlesinger aide, after ar-

guing vigorously against the competing forecasts, did offer a mild concession.

"These guys may be right," he said, "but it's the government's function to do the kind of worst-case planning and prepare for it. Our view is, fine, maybe they'll be right, maybe the crunch won't come until the 1990s, in which case we will have more time. That doesn't mean you don't have to set up the machinery."

In the meantime, world markets are glutted with oil, particularly on the U.S. West Coast. This surplus, which everyone agrees will last at least another year or two, complicates Mr. Carter's selling job on Capitol Hill.

All predictions become less reliable in the long range. But there is a growing list of people outside the Carter administration who disagree with Mr. Schlesinger's forecast.

Ali Attiga, secretary-general of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), assured a group of European business leaders last month that he now sees the world getting through the 1980s without any oil shortage and, therefore, no sudden upward shock in oil prices.

The Trilateral Commission, composed of corporate leaders and government technocrats from North America, Western Europe and Japan, issued an energy outlook that gently disagreed with Mr. Carter on the shape of the energy problem.

"After analyzing recent fore-

casts, the authors judge it unlikely that there would be any sharp and sudden upward movement in real prices of oil for at least the next 10 to 15 years — a judgment less alarmist than some others," the commission reported.

"Not a Probability"

Other energy optimists include such conservative organizations as the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, which concluded that an "oil shortage before the end of the century is a possibility but not a probability."

In the last year, Mexico has provided the petroleum world with a stunning example of how the old estimates of oil potential can be overtaken by new events. Seven years ago, the oil reserves of Mexico were listed at 3.6 billion barrels, about one-tenth of U.S. reserves.

By 1974, the CIA reported that Mexico might hold as much as 16 billion barrels.

U.S. oil and gas production has turned around in the last year and increased modestly for the first time in five years due to oil from Alaska's North Slope and offshore drilling for natural gas, which started in the early 1970s.

Mr. Schlesinger contends that the conflicting projections are flawed, either by overstating the production potential of the Arab nations or by assuming a slow-growth economic future that would require less energy but would be disastrous for the United States and its industrial allies.

Gen. Pinochet since it is generally agreed that only an army general can head the military regime. But because of the liberal democratic ideas Gen. Leigh has been espousing for the last year, the Christian Democrats and other outlawed political factions hoped his pressure might lead to President Pinochet's replacement by a more democratically inclined army man.

Gen. Leigh refused to go quietly, saying he would appeal his ouster to the courts. Eighteen of the other 20 air force generals resigned or retired to demonstrate solidarity with him, and Gen. Pinochet had to draft his health minister, Gen. Fernando Matheu, to head the air force.

Gen. Leigh himself was never considered a possibility to replace



STORM HITS HONG KONG — A severe tropical storm battered Hong Kong yesterday with wind gusts over 90 mph. Left, crews remove a section of scaffolding blown from a building under construction. Right, heavy waves and rain pelt colony's central harbor.

House Panel Probing Story

Asked to Set Up Murder Of King, U.S. Man Says

By Nicholas M. Horrock

ST. LOUIS, July 26 (NYT) — A 46-year-old man here has told the House assassinations committee that late in 1966 or early 1967 he turned down an offer of \$50,000 to arrange the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Russell Byers, a former auto-parts dealer, acknowledged in an interview with The New York Times that he had told the committee that two men from Imperial, Mo., had offered him the money on behalf of a group of businessmen to kill the civil-rights leader, who was assassinated on April 4, 1968. Both men have since died, but their wives said that they did not believe the story.

The account has spurred an intensive inquiry by committee investigators, largely because at the time of the alleged offer Mr. Byers' brother-in-law, John Spica, was serving a murder term in the Missouri State Penitentiary, where James Earl Ray, later convicted of killing Dr. King, also was a prisoner. The committee plans to administer a lie-detector test to Ray as a result of the Byers report.

Mr. Byers told The Times that he had rejected the proposal and had not informed Spica about it. But he said he had suspected that word of a bounty on Dr. King's life might have reached men inside the prison through other routes.

A three-month investigation by the House committee, and an independent inquiry by a team of reporters for The New York Times, have uncovered a series of circumstantial connections leading from Mr. Byers and the two men from Imperial into the state penitentiary, from which Ray escaped on April 23, 1967, almost a year before the fatal shooting of Dr. King in Memphis.

Ray is serving a 99-year prison term in Tennessee for the murder of Dr. King. Ray, who pleaded guilty to the murder, has more recently denied from time to time that he fired the fatal shot and has repeatedly requested a new trial, which he maintains would place the

blame on others whose identity has not been disclosed.

Although no evidence has been produced that establishes a direct link between the alleged plot to kill Mr. Byers and the death of Dr. King, this is the first of many conspiracy allegations that lead directly into the Missouri prison. At the prison, it was widely rumored in 1966 and 1967 that a conservative business group was willing to pay a large sum of money to anyone who would murder Dr. King.

House investigators are reported to regard this trail of evidence as one of the most tangible avenues of inquiry in their explorations of the death of Dr. King and President John F. Kennedy.

The investigators have declined to comment on the allegations of Mr. Byers, but it is clear from interviews with some of the persons that they have questioned, and from some of the public records that they are known to have checked, that they are trying to determine whether the information adds up to a conspiracy, or whether they merely have come across a chain of casual acquaintances in a criminal setting.

Mr. Byers, who has been granted immunity from prosecution in this case and has testified under oath in Washington, said he could give no reason why the two men from Imperial should have presented him with such an offer. He has given no documentary corroboration for his allegation, but acknowledged in an interview that 10 years ago he had told two lawyers and other unnamed persons about it.

One of those he told, he said, was an informer for the FBI, and he said that the bureau had been given the details of the matter. Mr. Byers said that the FBI had never followed up on his report nor had anyone in the bureau talked to him about it.

No FBI Comment

The FBI's chief spokesman, Homer Boynton, yesterday would not comment specifically on the allegations, except to say, without identifying any of the parties involved, that "certain information" concerning the assassination of Dr. King was provided to the bureau's St. Louis office in 1973.

A bureau source, however, said that the agents who received the information had filed it under the name of the informer and under the name of Mr. Byers, and had never made it a part of the assassination case file, and had never questioned Mr. Byers about it.

Mr. Boynton said that the information came to light in March of this year, when the files in St. Louis were being reviewed in connection with a separate matter. "It was forwarded to FBI headquarters and to the Department of Justice for transmittal to the House select committee," he said.

House investigators have also been trying to determine whether Mr. Byers transmitted the offer to his brother-in-law, Spica, 40, who reportedly occupied a cell six cells away from Ray, and at one point worked with Ray in the prison bakery.

Mr. Byers said in the interview that he had not told Spica about the \$50,000 bounty until "just a little while ago" and that there was no record of his visiting Spica in prison prior to Dr. King's death.

Spica, who was released on parole in 1973, now operates a fruit stand here. He angrily declined to answer any questions.

Intermediary's Invitation

According to what Mr. Byers told the House committee, a friend and business associate, John Kauffmann, who was 61 years old in 1966, invited him to a meeting with Mr. Sutherland, a prominent St. Louis patent lawyer. At the meeting, he said, Mr. Sutherland told him that a group of business men would pay \$50,000 for the murder of King.

Mr. Sutherland, who died in 1970, had been a member of Gov. George Wallace's American Independent Party, a leader of the White Citizens Council of St. Louis and an official of the Southern States Industrial Council, a conservative group.

In 1967 Kauffmann was indicted and convicted on charges that he sold 100,000 amphetamine capsules to a U.S. narcotics agent. He served a brief sentence.

Dying Veteran Sues Chemical Firms in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) — A Vietnam veteran with terminal cancer claims that his illness was caused by "Agent Orange," a defoliant used extensively during the war. He has filed a lawsuit against the firms that produced the chemical.

Paul Reutershaw of Stamford, Conn., a helicopter crew chief in Vietnam in 1968-1969, is dying from cancer that has spread from his colon to his liver.

The suit names defendants the Dow, Hercules and Shamrock companies, charging that all three "knew of the properties that would cause cancer" before selling the chemical for military use.

Mr. Reutershaw claims that flying through "huge clouds of the stuff" brought on his condition. The suit seeks \$10 million in damages.

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MANAGEMENT SEARCH

July 27, 1978

Black, White Rates Among World's Worst**Violent Crime High in S. Africa**

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, July 26 (UPI) — When Melela Dladla died late last month, the news received a paragraph in the Post, the paper that covers Soweto. It reported that Mr. Dladla had been resting on his bed in a migrant workers' hostel when two other blacks approached him in the semi-darkness and rained blows on him with a blunt ax.

The 35-year-old Zulu died instantly. Besides Mr. Dladla, 10 Soweto residents were murdered, 9 raped and 32 mugged in a single weekend.

By the standards of the black township outside Johannesburg, home to a million people, the figures were unremarkable. Last year police in the township logged 4,474 killings, 1,289 rapes and 7,325 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The Soweto figures contribute heavily to statistics that make South Africa one of the most violent countries in the world. Apart from confrontations between policemen and black rioters, which have taken at least 700 lives in the last two years, residents of segregated black areas must live with a rate of violent crime worse than in high-crime areas of the United States.

Among whites, too, the toll of violence is high. The dimensions of the country's problem are apparent from the annual report of the commissioner of police.

Annual Report

In his recently released submission for 1976-1977, Lt. Gen. Gert Prinsloo listed 11,432 killings in the

12-month period, 7,560 of them classified as murders and 3,872 as culpable homicides, equivalent to second-degree murder. There were 15,109 rapes and 257,802 assaults, including 135,397 in the grievous category.

U.S. figures for 1976 provide a comparison. Although the United States has a population 8½ times greater than South Africa's 26 million, FBI statistics showed 2½ times as many murders, 18,780, and 3½ times as many rapes, 56,730. In all, South Africa had a violent crime rate nearly 2½ times that of the United States.

Gen. Prinsloo maintained in his report that the South African figures "may be considered normal" in view of the worldwide increase in serious crime. "Generally speaking, he added, "the crime position is thoroughly under control."

'Out of Proportion'

Sociologists and criminologists not associated with the government disagree. James Midgley, a South African sociologist teaching at the London School of Economics, is one.

"These statistics," he wrote in a recent article in the South African Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, "reveal a rate of violence that is out of proportion to the rate of violent crime in most other countries." He said that the only countries with higher rates of recorded violence were in South America and black-ruled Africa.

As in the United States, the brunt of the violent crime is borne by nonwhites. In 1976-1977, they were perpetrators and victims in 96 percent of the rapes, 95 percent of the murders and 91 percent of the

More White Assailants

Yet the figures show that only a fraction of the crimes — 3 percent of the murders and 3.5 percent of the assaults — involve assailants and victims of different races. In all, whites are the assailants about twice as often as blacks.

In Johannesburg, it is common for men and women to carry handguns in the office, sporting events and even dinner parties with other whites. When the subject came up on a recent occasion, two women produced revolvers from their handbags, while a third boasted that she had recently acquired a "brass-holster."

Almost daily, the press chronicles incidents in which whites have shot other whites in traffic disputes, marital spats or arguments over gambling debts. White gun-owners commonly speak of blacks as a danger to their families, but in 1976-1977 blacks killed 129 whites, compared with 259 blacks who were victims of whites.

Blacks committed 794 grievous assaults against whites, compared with 1,236 assaults by whites on blacks. In the case of rape, whites, the assailants in 159 cases, again were more frequently the aggressors than blacks, listed as responsible for 140 attacks.

Shoot to Kill

According to Jan Van Rooyen, a University of Cape Town law professor who has studied police files, the high incidence of attacks by whites on blacks results primarily from whites surprising blacks on or near their property. They often shoot to kill.

In a recent case in a Pretoria court, a 35-year-old white civilian, Gert Van der Walt, was acquitted of the murder of a black man, Simon Kepala, whom Mr. Van der Walt had suspected — unfairly, the evidence in court suggested — of attempted car theft. The judge, H.P. Van Dyk, ruled that Mr. Van der Walt was justified in shooting the victim in the back as he ran away in the dark, because there was no other way to stop him.

In black neighborhoods, only a fraction of the violent crimes involve firearms, because the police grant few gun licenses to blacks. Where guns are used, U.S.-style organized crime is often involved. In a case two years ago, a syndicate member who had been taken to hospital in Soweto with a gunshot wound suffered in a robbery attempt was shot to death in the intensive care unit by a fellow gang member dressed as a doctor. The gang apparently wanted to prevent him from talking.

Some of the murder victims, like Mr. Dladla, are casualties of "faction fights" between rival tribal groups, rife in migrant workers' hostels. But most crimes in black areas are committed by *sotsie*, the Zulu term for young thugs, usually chronically unemployed, who roam the urban streets after dark.

Their weapons include rusting bicycle spokes, scythe-like knives called pangas, or heavy wooden clubs known as knobkerries, sometimes with nails sunk into the heads.

Indonesia Frees 3,921 Held on Political Counts

BANDUNG, Indonesia, July 26 (UPI) — The Indonesian government released 3,921 political prisoners today, the first step in its plan to free all detainees arrested in connection with the aborted 1965 coup.

About 300 were freed here. Most had been detained for more than 10 years without trials.

The majority of those released were from jails in West Java, Central Java and the island of Nusa-kambangan, south of Central Java, which is still one of the largest detention centers.

Freed detainees who bad been associated with the banned Communist Party agreed to give up Communist ideology.

Indonesia plans to release 10,000 political prisoners this year. A total of 2,000 more are scheduled for release in October and an additional 4,000 next December. Amnesty International estimated in a recent white book on Indonesia that the number of political prisoners detained here without evidence since 1965 was close to 100,000.

School Director Is Caught Embezzling Soviet Funds

MOSCOW (UPI) — In U.S. politics, it is called "ghosting" — adding nonexistent or unaware persons to the payroll and pocketing their salaries.

In the Soviet Union, they call it "paying dead souls" and Rakhib Guseinov apparently was a master at it.

But he was caught, and faces 11 years in a labor camp.

Guseinov was the former director of the Baku Institute of Arts, and was recently convicted by an Azerbaijani court on charges of extorting large amounts of state money.

The file in his case occupied 60 volumes and 120 witnesses testified against him. The Azerbaijani newspaper Nakinsky Rabochiy said that he was the ringleader.

Fictitious Employees

According to the newspaper, he hired "people of fictitious names" and gave jobs to relatives and friends who were unaware that they were working at the institute.

He also operated a "take-off" scheme, whereby unqualified professors and guest lecturers were put on the institute payroll at inflated salaries and then kicked back a percentage of their income.

What did he do with the money? The newspaper described his country home:

"It was two stories at the

seashore, with two huge halls and numerous rooms for servants, with terraces and balconies with beautiful views. It had three swimming pools, complete with sculptures."

The newspaper said that 10 percent of the space at the institute was dedicated to his personal chambers, which included baths and a variety of other luxuries. The school paid for all of it.

17 Involved

In all, 17 persons were involved in the embezzlement, according to the newspaper, and the amounts ran into "the dozens of thousands of rubles."

Guseinov ran the institute from February, 1967, until May of last year and, according to the paper, gave jobs to 80 persons "in violation of the accepted practice" of awarding them to qualified candidates.

He apparently was able to continue the embezzlement, according to the newspaper, because the account was involved.

The court, saying that Guseinov "neglected the demands of Communist morality," also recommended that he be stripped of his medals and titles.

The sentence included the confiscation of his property and an order that he and the conspirators pay back the embezzled money.



United Press International

Anemia sufferer Robert McFall is comforted in Pittsburgh hospital by his sister, Beverly Hope.

Anemia Victim Loses Legal Bid for Cousin's Marrow

PITTSBURGH, July 26 (UPI) — Robert McFall, a 39-year-old asbestos worker likely to die within a year unless he receives a bone marrow transplant, was turned down by a judge today in his lawsuit to force his reluctant cousin to donate the marrow.

Common Pleas Court Judge John Flaherty denied the request by the critically ill Mr. McFall for an injunction against David Shimp, 43. Judge Flaherty said Mr. McFall's argument that Mr. Shimp should be compelled to donate bone marrow was based on an old European common law precedent.

The judge said that this implied that an individual is responsible for the well-being of other individuals in society, but that it is not in keeping with the American tradition of respect for the rights of individuals to preserve their own bodies.

Mr. McFall was stricken with a rare and fatal

form of anemia, and doctors said the marrow transplant had a 50-percent chance of increasing his life expectancy beyond one year. Mr. Shimp is said to be the only known compatible donor for Mr. McFall, in need of 21 ounces of the bone marrow.

At a hearing yesterday, a hematologist testified that unless Mr. McFall received the bone marrow, he stood only a "20 to 25 percent chance of surviving one year."

Dr. Louis Pietragallo also said the medical procedure to remove the marrow presented "minimal risks" for the donor and would offer Mr. McFall a 50-percent chance of living.

Mr. Shimp's lawyer contended that Pennsylvania law did not legally require Mr. Shimp to help his cousin, and the marrow extraction procedure could prove dangerous to Mr. Shimp.

Obituaries**Mikhail Pervukhin, 73, Soviet Economic Planner**

MOSCOW, July 26 (Reuters) — Mikhail Pervukhin, 73, once a key figure in the planning of the Soviet Union's economy but later demoted, has died, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said yesterday.

Mr. Pervukhin rose to prominence after the death of Stalin in 1953 and became one of the 10 members of the ruling presidium of the Communist Party, now known as the Politburo.

A successful and experienced economic administrator, he reached the peak of his career in 1956, when as a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, he was the dominant figure planning the country's economic strategy.

But Mr. Pervukhin was on the losing side in the Kremlin power struggle between Nikita Khrushchev and the so-called anti-party group.

By the summer of 1957 he had lost influence and was demoted from full membership in the presidium.

In 1958, Mr. Pervukhin was made Soviet ambassador to East Germany, and toward the end of his life he served as a member of the State Planning Committee.

Col. Gen. Anton Gerasimov

MOSCOW, July 26 (UPI) — The Soviet press today reported the death of Col. Gen. Anton Gerasimov, 78, former deputy defense minister and first deputy chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Defense Ministry newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, reported

that Gen. Gerasimov died Sunday after a long illness.

Gen. Gerasimov was an artilleryman who entered the Red Army in 1919 and saw combat in the Russian Civil War and World War II.

Thomas Hill Jr.

ATLANTA, July 26 (AP) — Thomas Hill Jr., 56, who collaborated for 32 years with Ed Dodd on the "Merk Trail" comic strip, died Sunday.

As a fighter pilot in World War II, Mr. Hill was credited with downing four Japanese planes and earned the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Stanislaw Krzyzakowski

MONTREAL, July 26 (Reuters) — Polish aviation pioneer Stanislaw Krzyzakowski, 79, who fought with the Polish Air Force in World War II and later became the first technical director of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), died here yesterday, IATA announced yesterday.

Born in Lwow, Poland, Mr. Krzyzakowski worked before the war for Samplot, the first aircraft factory in Poland, and for the Polish airline, LOT.

After Poland fell, Mr. Krzyzakowski came to Canada to help build up the Canadian aircraft industry.

He became technical director of IATA and was an executive officer of the association until he retired in 1966.

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The 'Baby of the Century'

There are the rights for the newspapers in Britain and abroad. There are the TV, radio and book rights. The whole thing is enormous — but first we have to produce a normal, healthy baby.

So spoke the British gynecologist Dr. Patrick Steptoe recently, sounding more like an agent hawking a prospective bestseller than the widely respected scientist he is. He was anticipating the imminent birth of what one London newspaper has dubbed the "Baby of the Century." And he was doing so in a way that underscored the seemingly conflicting sentiments toward the child's birth by those most directly involved — Dr. Steptoe and the parents.

* * *

The baby is a child whose conception Dr. Steptoe and a colleague achieved by joining the sperm and egg cells of a British husband and wife (for whom natural conception was impossible) in a laboratory dish. Dr. Steptoe then implanted the fertilized egg cell in the wife's womb by means of a process called embryo transfer. The woman has given birth to a baby girl — an event that is likely to intensify the debate over how much man

should manipulate the birth of human beings in the future.

The news of the coming birth in turn led to a media bidding war for exclusive "rights" to the pictures and story of this extraordinary occurrence. The two scientists and the parents have signed a lucrative contract with the London Daily Mail, a tabloid. That's hardly what one would expect of scientists who've pursued a breakthrough for the last decade or of parents concerned about the child's future psychological health.

* * *

Still, although the Mail could never be mistaken for other, more sober newspapers and is light-years away from scientific journals, we really can't fault the doctors or the parents for taking the best financial offer they could get. The full story would have come out in the press anyway. If the financial gain for the child is greater this way, so much the better. It's not likely the public would soon lose interest in the first human being conceived outside the human body. So, regardless of how spectacular the Mail's stories and pictures are, we doubt they'll add to whatever unique psychological burdens the child may bear as a result of being the world's first "test-tube baby."

THE WASHINGTON POST

Korean Inquiry Winds Down

The House has all but closed its 18-month investigation of allegations that South Korea, in the early 1970s, took out insurance against a post-Vietnam U.S. withdrawal from Asia by bribing congressmen. A final demand is being made for the testimony of Kim Dong Jo, the stonewalling former ambassador accused of spreading money around Capitol Hill, but Leon Jaworski, the House's special prosecutor, evidently has no further leads to follow. Earlier he had indicated that Ambassador Kim's testimony might involve 10 or so congressmen. But the House Ethics Committee the other day charged only four legislators with breaches of rules, for accepting gifts from rice dealer Tongsun Park. It referred perjury cases against two former legislators to the Justice Department, and cleared all other recipients of Tongsun Park's favors, including Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill and majority whip John Brademas, of wrongdoing.

* * *

In brief, something of a cloud remains over the House: It could not get to the bottom of a scandal staining its good name. But that is not to say it was less than diligent in pursuit of its member's misconduct. A case can be made that had the House cut off security aid, rather than just economic aid, Seoul might have produced Ambassador Kim. We find that case questionable: Ambassador Kim, to spare his president, might well have lied. But

THE WASHINGTON POST

The South Korea scandal is part of a larger problem — money in politics — that has plagued U.S. public life for years. Some reforms have been made to control special-interest contributions and get secret money out of politics, but not enough has been done. The speaker and the whip, while exonerated of improper conduct, had South Korean connections that did not speak well of their judgment. They have all the more reasons to redeem the integrity of the House by themselves leading the fight for further reform.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Chief Visa Officer Meany?

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., gave his colleagues fair warning the other day that he was about to submit an amendment restoring the old Cold War way of processing the visa applications of Communists who wanted to visit the United States. The old way was simply to keep Communists out unless the State Department requested a waiver to let them in. That approach was changed last year, in an amendment offered by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., to let Communists in unless the State Department requests a waiver to keep them out. That's the proper way, expressing this country's traditional openness and hospitality to foreigners and establishing the presumption that they're welcome to come.

Mt. Baker justifies his request for a rollback on grounds that the Communist countries have defaulted on their Helsinki pledges to allow "freer movements and contacts" among signatory nations. In fact, though the Communists' performance has been far from fully satisfying, the Helsinki accords have provided a standard by which Communist

THE WASHINGTON POST

performance could be judged. The United States, in passing the McGovern amendment last year, was responding precisely to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki accords. That amendment has been a useful piece of diplomatic ammunition to the United States since its passage. Mr. Baker and many others are currently protesting against Moscow's falling away from various pledges it made at Helsinki. This is no time for the United States to fall away from its own.

There is really only one serious opponent of the McGovern amendment — the AFL-CIO, which has been carrying on its own private anti-travel war with Soviet-bloc countries for many years. George Meany evidently has a heavy personal investment in the position that to let Communist trade unionists into this country is to give them a political seal of approval. We find the argument unpersuasive and the policy designed to support it retrogressive. George Meany is not the country's chief visa officer, and Mr. Baker should not offer him the post.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Modesty at the Summit

What businessmen, workers and developing nations all over the world were interested in was not the outer trappings of the economic summit or the superficial optimism displayed by its participants, or even the contents of the final communiqué, but whether or not it is successful in bringing results. And only time will show whether this criterion is met. At first sight, neither the diagnoses ar-

rived at nor the therapy proposed seem much different from those of previous summits, all of which proved disappointing in the event. So perhaps the trace of modesty shown at Bonn ("We will now try and obtain the support of parliament and the public for these measures") is the favorable feature distinguishing this latest economic summit from its predecessors.

— From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 27, 1903

NEW YORK — The present crisis in Wall Street, caused in the main by the reckless incurring of credit, the rapid pace of formation of new companies, the hoisting of prices out of all reason, and the rise in speculation, is a timely reminder that we are rapidly arriving at a time when the tail of the stock market is beginning to wag the dog of the country. Thankfully, the country itself is doing well, with trade active, railroad earnings gratifying and the harvest outlook satisfactory.

Fifty Years Ago

July 27, 1928

NEW YORK — Gene Tunney, unleashing a furious, punishing attack that had Tom Heeney, the challenger, helpless almost from the first bell, retained his world heavyweight title here tonight when he referee stepped between the champion and his opponent just before the end of the 11th round of their scheduled 15-round bout, and put an end to the battle to save Heeney from further punishment. Despite the challenger's pluck and stamina, he was hopelessly outclassed from the first.



A Lebanese Appeal to U.S.

By Raymond Ede

PARIS — The Carter administration pledged to settle the Palestinian problem when it said a year ago last March that the Palestinian people is entitled to a homeland. It is hoped that the day will come when this issue is solved, undoubtedly through the good offices of the United States.

In the meantime, Lebanon, which is also suffering from this problem, needs to survive as a unified, independent sovereign state.

The tensions in Lebanon have reached a critical point, and the United States — in keeping with the U.S. example of democracy and President Carter's commitment to the defense of human rights throughout the world — has a proper role to play in helping protect Lebanon and save the Lebanese.

The U.S. government welcomed the entry of Syrian troops in Lebanon in June, 1976, believing that President Hafez el-Assad's aim was to restore security and peace.

Now U.S. public opinion is starting to realize that the real Syrian aim was to occupy Lebanon. After crushing all resistance, Syria will mount a takeover of Lebanon, perhaps with similar formal trappings to the Anschluss of Austria by Germany. This will be the first step toward the creation of a "greater Syria," which eventually could be extended to engulf Jordan and even whatever parts of former Palestine revert to Arab control in an Arab-Israeli settlement.

In pursuing this design, President Assad has been efficient. He has also been bipartisan, first killing Moslems, then turning on the Christians. No considerations impeded his campaigns: rules of war, civilian lives, human rights.

At the core of Lebanon's manifold problems and critical vulnerability and at the center of these tragic events in the presence of more than 400,000 Palestinians in the country. None of the Arab states wants them, Israel — which pushed out the original exodus of refugees into Lebanon — not only does not want them back but also victimizes Lebanon because of their presence. After numerous incursions into Lebanon, violating Israel's only recognized frontier, the Israeli Army invaded Lebanon last March, killing more than 1,000 civilians and driving northward some 200,000 refugees.

Israel's goals included the occupation of South Lebanon up to the Litani River (Zionist leaders as early as 1919 mapped this area as part of greater Israel) and also the fragmentation of Lebanon so the Palestinians could be integrated into part of former Lebanon and settled there.

Thanks to the U.S. stand at the United Nations, the Security Council rapidly adopted two resolutions — which, for once, were clear and precise. The existing Lebanon-Israel frontier was reconfirmed, and Israel was told to evacuate "all" occupied territory. Whether this provision has been respected in practice on the ground, remains an open question. But the principle was unambiguously reaffirmed.

If Lebanon, however, is to survive to see the day of a Middle East settlement, I think it is essential that President Carter ensure that his administration has really put an end to Henry Kissinger's approach to my country and its problems. In essence, Mr. Kissinger's ideas pointed to the partition of Lebanon and the creation of a Moslem zone, where the 400,000 Palestinians could be integrated.

This plan's existence has been mentioned now by two principal actors — both former Lebanese President Franji (in an interview with the Beirut magazine Jamhour on May 4) and Syrian President Anas. Assad, quoted by the Paris

which created it. By shelling Beirut, an open city, as Syrian units have recently done, and by killing hundreds of men, women and children, Syria has created a situation that threatens international peace and security in the Middle East.

New Force

A new peacekeeping force, which would join the existing UN force in south Lebanon, should promote the effective restoration of Lebanese sovereignty and authority throughout all Lebanese territory.

For Lebanon, I would ask President Carter for only two things: Please insure that the Kissinger approach to my country has been eliminated throughout your administration's policies. Call for a UN Security Council meeting on my country, as you did over the Israeli aggression — only this time to discuss Syrian aggression against Lebanon and Syrian expansionist aims.

An international peacekeeping force should be sent to Lebanon to take up positions along the border between Lebanon and Syria in order to prevent any Syrian invasion. This new peacekeeping force should replace the Syrian Army in Lebanon, which has become illegal by virtue of its violations of the Arab League resolution governing its role and of the Ryad summit which created it.

Mr. Ede, a Lebanese parliamentarian, was the unsuccessful candidate in Lebanon's last presidential elections. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Letters

Mideast Victims

Michael Dick's (Letters, July 18) attempt to curry sympathy for Israel might have been more convincing if he had mentioned that the Arabs have also had to endure "four murderous wars" — from which they suffered infinitely more than Israel. The Israelis can at least draw comfort from the knowledge that they initiated the first three of these and, as the result of their rejection of peace overtures, must be held responsible for the fourth.

Certainly the Arabs attacked in 1973. But I fail to see how an attack on one's own territory can possibly be construed as aggression.

Mr. Dick also chooses not to mention the thousands of Arabs whose relatives and friends have been blown to pieces in Israel's acts of state terrorism.

It may soothe Israel's conscience

to assert that world opposition to Israel stems from a fear of a cut in Arab oil supplies and from Arab oil wealth. Secure access to oil and international monetary stability are certainly legitimate concerns for any government. Of greater concern, however, is world peace, which is directly threatened by conflict in the Middle East.

The world can see, whatever Israel and its supporters might choose to believe, that there is a Palestinian nation; that it has the right to self-determination in its homeland; that its homeland lies in the post-1921 areas of mandated Palestine; and that there will be no end to the Middle East conflict, and the attendant danger of superpower confrontation, until Israel acknowledges these facts.

Mr. Dick asserts that it must be left to "the Israeli people alone and by itself to decide what steps and security needs this situation requires." It is precisely because the Middle East conflict has worldwide ramifications that this argument must be rejected.

For the record, I am a British citizen who has lived both in Israel and the Arab countries. My first sojourn in Israel was on a kibbutz a few kilometers from the Golan Heights. This was in 1967 and my experience of Syrian artillery fire during the six day war did not lead

me to a position of uncritical sympathy for Israel. Instead, I began to examine the reasons for the conflict. And at its root I found Israel's denial of Palestinian rights and its appetite for land.

DR. A.R. GEORGE
London

Carterspeak

Re The Washington Post editorial "Youngspak, Carterspeak" (IHT, July 15):

Was President Carter helping Anatoli Shcharansky, Alexander Ginsburg and other defendants in Moscow by public interventions in their favor?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing did not think so and he recommended to Mr. Carter to use more discreet ways, such as diplomatic channels or direct conversations with Mr. Brezhnev. But all these methods have been tried without success.

Also, Andrei Sakharov, as well as close relatives of the Moscow defendants, are aware of Mr. Carter's public statements.

And infinitely more is at stake than just the personal fate of those tried in Moscow — human rights, justice, the respect of the Helsinki and other agreements are the ideals for which the Soviet dissidents are fighting. In a struggle for a noble cause, the ultimate objective can not be to save or to free this or that individual. Soviet dissidents know this and accept without hesitation to pay the very high price imposed on them for their courage. They have repeatedly entreated Mr. Carter to speak frankly and openly in their favor. It would be difficult to imagine how the head of the most powerful democracy in the world could ignore these appeals.

G. ENGLEMAN, Brussels

Fighting Tyranny

When will repression, tyranny, and corruption end on this globe? When every person realizes that the struggle for freedom, democracy, and justice is not just something for political leaders, reporters, and associated idealists, but a struggle we

Italy's Communists: Not Enough Change

Jonathan Power

ROME — Antonio Gramsci the great founder of Italian Communism wrote in 1920: Italy is truly prey to democratic spirits, impossible to control or comprehend: the soul principle of order is to be found in the working class, in the proletariat who in inscribe Italy concretely and actively in the world historical process. The principle of order can only express itself politically in a rigidly organized Communist Party, which sets itself a clear unambiguous objective."

There is a similar ambiguity when it comes to foreign policy. Berlinguer in his report to the Central Committee in May, said: "We must quite calmly explain that it is not part of our policy to alter the balance and relationships between the Italian and Soviet Union, to bring about a unilateral departure from NATO. On such questions as the balance of power, a united Europe, and a seat in the Soviet Union, a show of strength is needed. Yet when Central Committee member Lucio Lombardi Radice, was asked by George L. Bush in May of last year whether a "grave international crisis" between the Soviet Union and the West, the PCI would "stay in the Western alliance" or not, he answered: "We would choose the Soviet side, of course." And by examining PCI policy on such issues as the present disorder, without the "historical compromise" of the Italian society might come to a head with catastrophic results for all democratic forces."

Ambivalence

On economic policy, although the ambivalence is less pronounced there is on Berlinguer's part a certain lack of courage. In January Luciana Lama, the leader of the Communist CGIL, Italy's largest trade union federation, gave an interview to La Repubblica. It was strong call for a slowdown in working class wage claims. He said that had gone further and now was the time to retrench. The interview was published two days before Berlinguer was due to speak at the Central Committee of the PCI. Surprisingly, he ignored the Lama interview and the impression was formed that Berlinguer lacked the determination to deal effectively with working class demands.

The Italian Communist Party has, since Gramsci's day, evolved beyond all recognition. It has repudiated much of its past. Many of leading personalities are true democrats. Yet it is still too close to Leninism and too much of a prisoner of traditional constituency to provide the kind of government a country needs to be effective.

Backs Democracy

At the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow last November, Enrico Berlinguer, the PCI chief attempted to answer the first of these questions. He announced unashamedly that he was for democracy, the nonideological nature of the state, the coexistence of different political parties and cultural and philosophical pluralism. Yet the fact remains that this highly principled man, whose own commitment to democracy few doubt, finds it on occasion difficult to put thought into practice. Only a few months earlier, when Sandro Carrillo, the Spanish Communist leader, published his book "Eurocommunism and the State" which accused the Soviet Union of not being socialist, of not being a workers' democracy, Berlinguer took an ambiguous line. He interceded with Moscow on Carrillo's behalf but at the same time he warned Carrillo to be more careful. Berlinguer is still

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

ERA: Moral Issue

Anyone who has examined the material published by the proponents of the proposed Equal Rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States, knows that ERA has nothing whatsoever to do with more "rights" for women.

The issue is a moral issue. Proponents of ERA wish to establish their religion, secular humanism, as the state religion of these United States. They demand that abortion be made a constitutional right. Indeed, if ERA were ratified, abortion would be a constitutional right.

Laws of a country reflect the religious persuasion of the majority of its citizens, which in the United States has been the Judeo-Christian philosophy. Our laws therefore have been based on the Ten Commandments.

Should the media address itself to the moral issue of ERA?

PATRICIA FAWCETT, Oxford, Miss.

INTERNATIONAL
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Bigotte Mme/Scot
dress (left) with taffeta ruffles and leg exposure, and (right) a
boyish suit trimmed with braid and complete with a boyish's cap.

FROM SAINT LAURENT — Yesterday's showing of the fall-winter Paris collections had these stars: a long-waisted velvet

Saint Laurent Drives Home His Change of Heart

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS. July 26 — Yves Saint Laurent says it the way it is, and no mistake. Skirts are narrow and short, just skimming the knees. Those who came to his opening today with tape measures to make sure say they are 16½ inches off the floor.

In his ready-to-wear collection four months ago, the world's most famous and influential fashion designer indicated that he had had it with the peasants and the voluminous skirts that hid the legs. But he waited for today's super-production to drive home his change of heart. At least a thousand spectators watched the opening of his fall-made-to-order collection in the Intercontinental's enormous ballroom. They were packed in five rows deep around the runway but sat quickly mesmerized for two hours.

This time Saint Laurent does a lot of clowning around with the accessories, but don't be led astray by the hat with the bird nesting on top, the red glove on one hand or the blue on another, or the feathers sprouting from shoes. He enjoys a little fun and beneath it is a direct message: Back to a more contemporary shape of clothes. Even though the satins, the velvets, the embroidered chiffons and laces are luxuriant, and they are fantastically decorated, Saint Laurent's own young preference for ready-to-wear comes home more clearly than ever in this collection that, for my money, is the most wearable that he has ever made.

Plain Pumps

The suits are the most important items in the collection, but they are more like glorified separates than traditional suits. The jackets, from belttop length to hip length with a fitted back, are usually a different color from the skirt, and the red jacket with the black skirt is the favorite combination. They are worn with high-neck blouses and plain pumps. As far as Saint Laurent is concerned, the boots seemed to have followed the peasants.

Though this is the all-time black season in Paris, Saint Laurent mixes his black with more color than some of the other houses. Sometimes the colored jackets are decorated on the chest with what look like curlicues of white braid, part of the Spanish feeling that runs all through the collection. All the jackets are bound with black satin to give them that pampered, couture look.

They are literally tons of black velvet in the collection. Saint Laurent uses it for details on the topcoats that look like men's elegant overcoats and for hats. Black velvet

makes little satin-bound jackets that top tartan skirts, the only ones with swinging pleats. He uses the black velvet suit for both day and night, though for evening the blouse will be a jaunty gold lame or black sequins, the pumps become strip sandals and the hat a beaded dress.

Pants have equal importance with skirts and are worn with the same jackets. Part of Saint Laurent's drive toward simplicity is the comeback of normal pants. They are slim and straight, but ankle length and no eccentricities.

The Hat Story

Nothing in the collection ever appears without something on the head. Besides the change in length, the hat is the biggest story Paris has to offer. When you pare down to a shape in clothes that is brief and narrow, you simply have to put something on top: glitter-studded flower arrangements sometimes sprouting feathers that match corsets dangling around the neck. For the legs that need dressing up, too, there are black nylons that have a seam down the back.

Between his skirt suits and pants suits, there's not much room for daytime dresses, but, if you want one, it's the chemise. Saint Laurent does a nice one in black velvet with full sleeves.

For evening, it's mostly black velvet, but with lots of glitter. He does the belted back suit jacket in gold lame and gives black velvet pants a sleeveless gold sequin top under a sheer, jeweled cardigan — one of many. An ankle-length, unbelted dress looks new and quite elegant, but the mid-calf length

looks all wrong. Eyes accustom themselves quickly to the shorter length, perhaps because we wore it for so long.

Saint Laurent does a whole group of short dance dresses that have long torso-fitted tops of lame brocade and minute little skirts of black tulle, like a ballerina's tutu. For Harlow types there are two floor-length undulating dresses of hot pink and gold satin color, cut on the bias.

Edwardian Look

Saint Laurent has always liked the stately Edwardian look. He expresses it this time in white satin blouses with leg-of-mutton sleeves and in long black velvet gowns with small trains. He even hints at the bustle, as he has before.

There is more jewelry in the collection than usual. With the daytime clothes he likes wide cuff bracelets, shaped like miniature crowns and studded with fake rubies and emeralds. Smaller crowns make lapel pins on some of the suit jackets. Mad earrings are worn with everything. They include chandelier drops, big stars and jewel-encrusted bow ties.

For the climax of the show, Saint Laurent, who always loves the footlights, goes theatrical with clothes that are tributes to Zizi Jeanmaire, Carmen and other grease-paint heroines and to those friends like Betty Catroux and Loulou de la Falaise. At the end of two hours they are a lot of fun, and an accepted part of what is certainly the greatest fashion show on earth.

Many of the spectators came dressed in Saint Laurent fashions as a tribute to the designer. Among them were Catherine Deneuve and Paloma Picasso, who was in hot orange with a black ruffle around the neck. Among the American fans were Estee Lauder, Lynn Wyatt, Nan Kemper, Tatiana and Alex Liberman.

Not a Papaya

What I insist in regarding as the pawpaw, or papaw, *Açimina triloba*, has nothing to do with what some English-speaking West Indians call by the same name, *Carica papaya*, which, to avoid confusion, I wish everybody would agree with me to refer to as the papaya. The confusion is all the greater since, even without knowledge of their names, it would be easy to mistake one for the other. Webster describes the papaya as a "large oblong yellow fruit with pulpy flesh," and the pawpaw as a "large oblong yellowish edible sweet fruit." The pawpaw also has pulpy flesh and the papaya is also sweet.

The plants which bear them look a little alike, too. The papaya is a slender tree, and so is the pawpaw, never more than six inches around even when at its maximum height, 25 feet, which is also the papaya's maximum, though 8 to 12 feet is more normal for the pawpaw and 15 to 20 for the papaya. Though the fruit in both cases has a greenish-yellow rind (it turns brown in the pawpaw a few days after picking).

Custard Apple

It is sometimes called the custard apple, like the tropical fruit, and it is in fact the only member of the custard apple family (the Annonaceae) which grows outside of the tropics.

It is found on the East Coast from New York to Florida,

and from the northeastern corner of the United States its range runs to Michigan and to Nebraska and then south into Texas.

A hint at the nature of the pawpaw's taste is given us in two of its alternative popular names, the false banana and the Michigan banana.

Almost everyone seems to have been impressed by the resemblance between the flavors of the pawpaw and the banana except Timothy Flint, who wrote: "The pulp of the fruit resembles egg-custard in consistency and appearance."

It has the same creamy feeling in the mouth and unites the taste of eggs, cream, sugar and spice. It is a natural custard, too luscious for the relish of most people."

However, Euell Gibbons quotes an Indiana boy as having given what he considers a perfect description of its flavor: "They taste like mixed bananas and pears, and feel like sweet pretzels in your mouth."

The Encyclopedia Britannica agrees that "those with orange-colored pulp are edible and possess a flavor reminiscent of the banana, while in contrast, the pale white or yellowish pulps are usually bitter."

Not a Papaya

These two types of fruit are known to legions of American boys [boys] who seek the edible forms each fall, yet no botanical distinction between the plants bearing them is made by taxonomists."

The Britannica seems to be taking the scientists to task for dereliction of duty in not identifying for us the different species or varieties of the pawpaw, but possible there is actually only one: The difference in color and taste might depend simply on the degree of ripeness. Gibbons points out that the pawpaw falls from the tree by itself when it is ripe, and the best ones are often those picked up from the ground. "Boys [boys again], and those first making the acquaintance of this fruit," he writes, "usually prefer it dead ripe and very soft," and though he says he himself now prefers it "somewhat firm," he does warn it fully ripe.

If there is more than one species of pawpaw, the taxonomists may have neglected to look into the matter because of the slight interest in this fruit manifested by adults, especially fruit-dealing adults. A fruit which has to be eaten dead ripe, or nearly so, is almost by definition perishable, ill-suited to the perils of marketing.

© Waverley Root

Waverley Root

Separating the Boys From the Pawpaws

I SUPPOSE this is not a complete definition of adulthood (American version), but it seems to be that period of life during which one no longer eats pawpaws. I find no reference to any other respectable consumers of this comestible than American boys and Euell Gibbons, the wild food authority, who might well be described, with complimentary intent, as an American Peter Pan. There does not seem to be any reference to American girls in this connection.

The pawpaw seems to encourage intolerance of this sort, since the only pawpaw eaters we read about who are not excused for their gustatory habits by youth are found in categories put forward by writers who obviously do not consider them respectable.

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"All parts of the tree have a rank smell, and the fruit is relished by few except Negroes," George Don wrote in his "History of Dichotomous Plants" (1838). "The fruit is nutritious and a great resource to the savages" (meaning, one supposes, American Indians), said Timothy Flint, in his "Condensed Geography and History of the Western States, or The Mississippi Valley" (1828).

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Unpalatable

The papaya's oblong is usually shaped like a rugby ball and the pawpaw's like a not very deeply indented kidney, and the pawpaw's is smaller, 3 to 5 inches long, to the papaya's 3 to 20. Their greatest difference lies in their temperature preferences: The papaya is killed by a single light freeze; the pawpaw, like the persimmon, tastes better after a touch of frost.

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Dance

The Celebrated Panovs in Fine Form for London

By Oleg Kercensky

LONDON, July 26 (IHT) — It was a strangely grim and oddly balanced program chosen by the Batshava Dance Company of Israel to open their first London season. Two serious works about war and suffering with a smoochy cabaret-style *pas de deux* in between, scarcely provided the kind of fare sought by audiences wanting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the State of Israel or to applaud the artistry and virtuosity of the celebrated Panovs. Nevertheless, the evening had its own rewards.

The late John Cranko's "Song of My People" (1971) is an inventive and moving work, if a trifle overlong, showing the rebirth of the Jews after the Holocaust. Performed almost entirely without music, it is accompanied by a recording of Chana Maron, the distinguished Israeli actress, reciting Hebrew poems. Translations are provided in the printed program, but her voice and Cranko's choreography are so expressive that it is scarcely necessary to read them.

Using a combination of mime, hand gestures and folk dance, Cranko shows how versatile and effective a modern dance company can be. The male dancing in particular is notable for its athletic power: 50 minutes of this work was an exhausting emotional experience and I think it was uisive of Paul Sanasardo, Batshava's American director, to put Kurt Jooss' classic, "The Green Table," on the same program. Its message against war and hypocritical diplomacy still works well, though I'm not sure that it is still needed. It was well performed, but it's not easy to respond twice in one evening on the same wavecoght and it is not a particularly good way of displaying the strength of a dance company.

The Royal Ballet seems to have been refreshed by its tour of Los Angeles, Chicago and Houston, and Anthony Dowell, its male star, is also perhaps intoxicated by his prospects with the American Ballet Theater. Whatever the reason, he seems especially happy and relaxed, and at the top of his less, stylish form.

In "The Sleeping Beauty" last night, his piroettes, starting at dazzling speed and beautifully controlled as they slowed down, were an object lesson. In "Four Schumann Pieces" last week, the only complaint I have heard about his dancing is that he made it look too easy.

"The Sleeping Beauty" was a special performance to honor Dame Ninette de Valois' 80th birthday. The company, headed by Lesley Collier as a disarmingly girlish but technically assured Aurora, gave of its best, doubtless knowing that, whatever she may say, without De Valois the company would probably not exist.

Last Saturday's program, transmitted to U.S. television by satellite, had such a lively and amusing performance of Kenneth MacMillan's "Elite Syncopations" that one could almost believe it is a

good hallel. Most unusually, the company also performed a series of divertissements which not only showed off its fine dancers but also the astonishing versatility of Sir Frederick Ashton. His "Tweedledum and Tweedledee," previously only performed at galas, is a comic gem — charming, funny, original, musical and a perfect vehicle for Wayne Sleep and Graham Fletcher.

The program ended with the halcyon scene from MacMillan's

"Romeo and Juliet," so well acted and danced by Collier and Dowell that it was completely effective, even out of context. Indeed, MacMillan's lyrical and romantic skill is in some ways seen to even greater advantage without the crowd scenes that normally precede it.

The Royal Ballet season at Covent Garden ends this Saturday; the Batshava continues at Festival Hall to Aug. 3.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.



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Britain Sets Outline for Growth Aim**Warns of Readiness To Control Imports**

LONDON, July 26 (AP-DJ) — Leaders of Britain's Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Labor Party, including Prime Minister James Callaghan, today unveiled an agreement outlining long-range political and economic objectives into the 1980s.

The prime aim is to reduce unemployment through faster economic growth. "Given North Sea oil," the document says, "there should be scope for us to grow faster than our main industrial competitors" at a rate "well above 3 percent per annum in the years ahead."

Among conditions for achieving this objective are increased investment, especially by the public sector, improved industrial performance and success in the battle against inflation. But the document warns that if this attempt should fail, the government may resort to protectionist measures.

"The government needs to be ready to use selective and temporary import controls if these prove to be necessary," it asserts. "Neither the U.K. nor any of the other industrial countries will be able to resist protectionist pressures in their countries if the growth of world trade continues to be depressed."

The Prime Minister said at a press conference that "this is not a threat." He said it was a "generally acknowledged statement" that was "made clear to us by the U.S." at the Bonn summit. The United States, France and West Germany face growing protectionist pressures, Mr. Callaghan noted.

The document, the fourth of its kind, said a "fundamental reform of the Common Market's agricultural policy is required in the effort to keep down U.K. food prices."

Concerning proposals to "integrate" Britain's financial institutions, it states that "the Bank of England should act on behalf of the government in monetary affairs and not as an independent body in its own right; it should not act as the spokesman or representative of the financial institutions."

Meanwhile, Industry Secretary Eric Varley announced a £70-million plan stretching over five years to assist the development and manufacture of microelectronic products. Funds will cover up to 50 percent of the cost of research and development and 25 percent of investment costs.

Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell also said that Britain has obtained assurances from the EEC Commission that tighter controls will be exercised on textile imports from "low-cost" suppliers in Western Europe.

Saudis Adjust Riyal Rate

BAHRAIN, July 26 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia today adjusted the riyal against the dollar, the third move in two weeks, to reflect the decline of the U.S. currency in terms of the International Monetary Fund's special drawing right to which the Saudi currency is linked, money market sources said. They said the new exchange rate communicated by the Saudi Monetary Agency is 3.41 riyals to the dollar.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Leyland Seeking Aid from Nissan**

British Leyland is seeking technical assistance from Nissan Motor of Japan. Nissan says the nationalized U.K. carmaker is seeking technical aid in remodelling engines to be mounted in its automobiles for overseas markets and in assisting in design new passenger models. Nissan says it will be some time before it acts on the request, but adds that it hopes its cooperation could help soften the criticism about the flow of Japanese cars to the British market. According to Japanese sources, BL wants Nissan to extend technical assistance in developing various low-pollution engines to meet U.S. and Japanese emission control standards that are tougher than those of Britain.

GM's Mid-Month Sales Spurt

U.S. car sales in mid-July rose 5 percent from last year in the strength of a big year-to-year increase at General Motors. In the July 1-20 period, total sales of U.S.-built cars were 261,870 units, compared with 249,300 in the year-earlier period. The results were roughly in line with the predictions made by auto-company analysis. GM's sales in the mid-July period rose 18.5 percent. Ford's sales dropped 9.2 percent and officials blamed the decline on the effects of a sales incentive contest in the year-earlier period. Chrysler's sales fell 4.5 percent while American Motors registered a 4.3-percent decline.

Co-Determination Fails to End Strife

By Jonathan Kandell

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — Eighteen months ago, when Sweden put into effect a law requiring management to negotiate with employees before making any important change in working or employment conditions, Ulfa Christiansson thought it was a very good idea.

"I felt the time had come for employees to participate in deciding anything that affects their work," explained Mrs. Christiansson, an interior designer who considers herself politically "well to the left" of center.

A few months ago, she first saw the law in practice when she was called in by a state health insurance company to redecorate its branch in a Stockholm suburb, and the 15 employees in the office met with her to discuss the new design. "It just went on and on, and it was complete chaos," she said. "One of them said he liked his autocratic, and wouldn't it be nice if we had the same thing for the office. Some people wanted new typewriters and bookcases and we were only supposed to be doing curtains, rugs, wall colors and chairs — and always, it was the loudest people who made the final decisions."

It took four days for her to do a job she had planned to complete in a day or two. The insurance company paid for the extra time, but she found the experience unnerving, and it took time away from other jobs she had planned to do at a more leisurely pace.

Chance to Buy Equity

Sweden, Denmark, West Germany and the Netherlands have put into effect plans to increase employee participation in management decisions. Sweden and the Netherlands have also offered labor unions the chance to buy equity in private companies. But in all these countries, employee "co-determination" has recently run a humpy course. Time and money can be lost, as Mrs. Christiansson discovered, over decisions that are peripheral to the company's main activity.

Co-determination has not eliminated suspicion between workers and employers, as it was intended to. Suspicion has grown as the

Kawasaki, Amax in Joint Exploration

Kawasaki Steel will embark on a massive exploration for chromium ore in Southeast Asia in a joint venture with Amax Chromite Corp., a subsidiary of Connecticut-based Amax Inc. The two firms have signed an agreement for joint exploration and evaluation of 2.7 million tons of chromium ore in Papua, New Guinea, with possible joint development of any property found commercially viable. Under the agreement, Kawasaki will invest \$3 million over a two-year period and will supply technicians for the project. The joint-venture also will make a survey in Indonesia, the Philippines and other Asian countries. The U.S. company in return will sell 50 percent of exploration rights of its ore and chromium prospects in the area.

Allied Artists, Bell & Howell in Pact

Allied Artists Industries and Bell & Howell have entered into an agreement whereby Bell & Howell will provide video-cassette duplicating and fulfillment services to support Allied Artists' entry into marketing feature films on pre-recorded cassettes for home videotape recorders. Allied says the agreement calls for high volume duplication and distribution of about 100 of its major motion pictures for introduction in the fall. These include "Papillon," "The Man Who Would Be Kind" and "The Story of O."

Employees' Authority

Employees' authority to make decisions has approached that of managers in West Germany, for example, workers have been represented on management boards for more than 20 years, but heated controversy has resulted during the last two years from a new law giving workers almost half the representation on the boards of companies with more than 2,000 employees.

Sluggish economic growth, rising unemployment and a slowdown in wage increases to recent years have also adversely affected the previously smooth path toward co-determination in Western Europe. Labor unions are all the more eager to strengthen their workers' voice in management to make up for low rates.

"If workers are going to have to forgo real increases in their purchasing power," said Wim Kok, a Dutch labor leader, "then they are going to have to be compensated by expanding the decision-making power in their places of work. But I think it is a mistake to believe businessmen who claim they would be more receptive to giving workers more say in management if only the economy were in better shape."

Profits Off 90%

In Sweden, the co-determination law has coincided with the country's worst economic crisis since the 1930's. Last year, profits of companies listed on the Stockholm stock exchange fell by 90 percent, the gross national product dropped 2.4 percent, and inflation was more than 11 percent.

"This is about the most progressive country in the West," said the president of a foreign subsidiary in Stockholm, "and in normal times I think businessmen here could have taken the co-determination law in their stride. But the law came at the worst possible moment. Not only do people tend to sit around talking endlessly about small problems, but we're seeing debates over the most basic kinds of management decisions — whether to relocate, cut down on the labor force, invest in new machinery and research, or generally expand."

Others think that the controversy over co-determination will fade once the novelty wears off. "I suspect that the companies are distracting workers with decisions on small things like decorating offices so that they will be too tired to debate the really big issues," said Mrs. Christiansson.

The new law does not take away from management the final decision. But the debates it generates

within the company can wear down the top executives. Such debates played a part in the unsuccessful attempt last year to merge Sweden's two large auto producers, Volvo and Saab. The deal fell through, reportedly because Saab's white-collar employees felt their company would be financially more sound without Volvo.

Last month, Volvo announced a reorganization plan that would put 40 percent of the company in Norwegian hands. But the plan requires the approval of Swedish employees, who are alarmed by the prospect of losing 500 of their company's 41,626 domestic jobs to Norwegians.

On the other hand, Volvo has found the co-determination provisions useful during the last year in gauging labor agreement to stop production for short periods because of accumulating inventories.

The co-determination law has also made itself felt to state firms. LKAB, a state-owned mining concern that is losing more than \$120 million a year in iron ore operations in the Arctic Circle, is having a hard time convincing its workers to accept the possibility of moving operations elsewhere in the country. "Workers don't accept so easily anymore being moved away from familiar surroundings," said Anders Forsblad, information director at LKAB's mines.

Some management officials say they are troubled by the ambiguity of the co-determination law. A key section states that co-determination negotiations "embrace salary contracts, work conditions and other aspects of management." Labor leaders have welcomed this vagueness because they believe it will permit the role of employees to change. "We are not setting any limits," said Anna Hedborg, an official with LO, the largest labor federation. "Labor's rights will be gradually expanded."

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Activity Off 7% in June For Japan**Index for Shipments Also Drops to 0.3%**

TOKYO, July 24 (AP-DJ) — Japan's industrial activity slumped a seasonally adjusted 0.7 percent last month from May and was up only 5 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported today.

In May, industrial activity had gained 0.3 percent from the prior month and 6.6 percent from a year earlier.

The manufacturing and mining production index in June was at 121.5 on the 1975-based measure.

The preliminary report showed the index of manufacturers shipments also off an adjusted 0.3 percent from May and up only 5 percent from a year earlier to stand at 120.7 (1975 equals 100), following a 1.3-percent monthly and 6.8-percent annual gain in May.

The index of producers inventories to shipments ratio showed a preliminary 0.7-percent monthly and 8.8-percent annual decline to stand at 84.3, following declines of 2.4 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively, in May.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 26

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Art Buchwald**Double Indemnity**

WASHINGTON — We see the advertisements in newspapers and magazines. Paid for by the insurance companies, the ads appeal to all members of the public who may someday serve on juries: Every time we award a plaintiff a settlement in an accident case, we are only hurting ourselves. It isn't the insurance companies who will suffer, we are told, but the public, because when we decide in favor of the plaintiff, the companies have no choice but to raise our rates.

I don't know about you, but the advertisements have persuaded me.

I have this fantasy that I'm on the jury of a giant negligence case. We've heard all the evidence and we are now back in the jury room trying to arrive at a verdict.

The foreman of the jury speaks first. "All right, this is an open and shut case. The truck driver rammed into the victim's car, killing both parents and leaving four orphans. The evidence indicated the brakes on the truck were faulty and the trucking company sent it out on the road anyway. How much money do we award the children?"

"Wait," I cried. "There's more at stake than that. What about the trucking company's insurance people? What will happen to them if we award a sizable sum of money to the children?"

"They'll have to pay it," a juror says.

Big Diamond Found In China Weed Patch

PEKING, July 26 (Reuters) — A girl member of a commune has found the largest diamond discovered in China while weeding a field, newspapers reported today. The People's Daily said that the 158-carat diamond had been presented to the government by the young woman, Wei Chen-fang.

Her reward was a red flower presented by the commune for her "patriotic spirit." 3,000 yuan (about \$1,800) in cash and a job in a factory. The biggest diamond in the world is the 3,106-carat Cullinan found in South Africa in 1905.



"But it will eventually come out of our pockets — yours and mine."

"What the hell are you talking about?"

"Don't you read the ads?" I said. "Every time a jury awards a large sum of money to the victims of an accident, we, the public, have to eventually pay for it. The insurance companies aren't in business for their health."

"What are they to business for?" another juror wants to know.

"To serve the public. They collect premiums from all of us to protect our lives and property. As long as they don't have to pay off, they can build skyscrapers, invest in the stock market, float real estate loans and sponsor some of the best programs on television. But if they have to start paying off on their policies, they can get in serious financial difficulties, and then we, the policyholders, have to bail them out."

"Are you saying we shouldn't award the plaintiffs in this case any money because the insurance company will get hurt?"

I reply, "All I'm saying is we should think about it carefully. Why should we punish a poor insurance company, which, if it loses the case, will only punish us?"

"That's what insurance companies are for," a juror retorts. "They're supposed to take risks. The insurance business is nothing more than a giant crap game, and it's their job to pay off when they lose."

"That is exactly the attitude that is driving insurance rates up all over the country. Every time a case gets to court we say, 'Let the insurance company pay through the nose.' Why can't we be the first jury to say, 'Enough is enough. We will not reward people for negligence committed by another party.' Don't you see? We have it in our power to stop spiraling insurance costs once and for all."

"What have you been smoking?" one of the jurors asks.

"All right," I shout. "I'll go along with whatever award you want to make. But when the insurance company has to sell its employees' golf course to pay for this case, it will be on the conscience of every person in this room."

In the Ashes of the Rio Museum Disaster

By Larry Rohter

RIO DE JANEIRO (WP) — It was a museum director's nightmare come to life: nearly a thousand paintings burned to a crisp in a matter of minutes, works of art by Picasso, Matisse, Klee, Dali, Miró, Rothko, Brancusi, Leger, Dubuffet, Rivera, Kandinsky, Magritte — a generous sampling from the Who's Who of 20th-century art, all of it reduced to ashes in the fire that swept through the Museum of Modern Art here earlier this month.

The blaze started just before dawn on July 8, perhaps from a short circuit, perhaps from a cigarette butt left smoldering. No one is certain, but even before the flames had been quelled, authorities here were calling it the worst museum fire ever and the biggest arts disaster since the Arno River flooded Florence more than a decade ago.

"This fire is a bomb dropped on art and culture," said Romanian-born collector and dealer Jean Boghici, after surveying the wreckage in search of six paintings he had lent the museum. "What I see here makes me think of Hiroshima. It's a catastrophe, and it's irreversible."

All told, approximately 950 paintings were destroyed — the exact figure cannot be determined because the museum catalog also went up in flames. Museum officials, attempting to put a price on the priceless, estimate the total damage to the collection — acquired from dealers and from donors ranging from Nelson Rockefeller to Salvador Dalí — at more than \$15 million.

And no sooner had the smoke stopped and the ashes settled than the recriminations began. Though the fire may have reduced the gleaming, modernistic Museum of Modern Art to a skeleton, it has ignited an angry debate that threatens to involve artists, museum officials and art collectors from all over the Western Hemisphere and Europe.

The Accusations

Most of the fingers have been pointed at carelessness and lax security procedures, but officials claim that the museum is run much like any other major international museum and that the fire was "an act of God" that could neither have been foreseen nor prevented.

"You can't blame the Vatican just because some nut got in and took a hammer to the Pietà," argues museum director Heitor Lustosa. "You can't say that Versailles is unsafe just because someone blew up a bomb there."

"It's easy to throw the blame around at a time like this," she continued. "But the truth is that we have done everything we can to preserve and protect our collection."

Other museum professionals disagree. "We've been warning for years about the lack of safety," says Fernanda Camargo e Almeida, president of the Brazilian chapter of the International Council of Museums. "Unfortunately, though, a familiar voice is never heeded."

Torres Garcia died in 1949 at age 75, but his 95-year-old widow quickly sent the family

"ironically," adds Camargo e Almeida, who is also a consultant on museum safety and security for Unesco, "we were going to begin a course here next week on safety and preservation in museums. We had been sending invitations to the museum since March, even offering them a scholarship, but we never even received a reply. The same thing happened last year." Camargo e Almeida's fears had long been shared by the museum's founder, Niomar Moniz Sodré Bittenourt. "I dreamed several times of a fire at the museum," she said from Paris, where Brazilian reporters found her under sedation. "I had written and telephoned to Brazil, urging them to take every possible security precaution."

An Opinion

"It was not all thatребиа museum," she said, echoing an opinion that has frequently been voiced by international arts experts. "But each piece had been selected with tender, loving care. In the end, the museum has been my entire life, and losing it is like losing a child."

To her, the Rio fire department is perhaps the biggest culprit in the disaster. "I can't for the life of me understand why it took them 40 minutes to arrive," she says. "There's no excuse for that."

"According to the four night guards, the fire was first spotted at 3:40 a.m., and while one of the watchmen ran to a phone to summon firemen, the others attempted to battle the blaze with fire extinguishers — which didn't work. The two fire department hook-and-ladder trucks first sent to the scene also didn't work, say the guards, so the firemen did not arrive in force until 4:20 a.m.

The Rio fire department, though, tells a different story. In an official statement, it claimed that no telephone call was received until 4:07 and that the guards had failed to use fire-fighting equipment that had been on the premises for just such an emergency.

In any case, the damage was already done by the time the firemen arrived on the scene. The museum staff showed up soon afterward: Several staff members had to be issued tranquilizers and the museum's treasurer, Renato Barbosa de Menezes, had a heart attack after confronting the permanent collection and the museum interior in ruins.

But perhaps most affected by the fire was the work of an artist whose paintings were on temporary display in a special exhibition. Uruguay's Joaquin Torres Garcia.

National Pride

Uruguay is not known as a major arts center, so it was with certain national pride that it had lent the bulk of the life work of its greatest artist to the museum for the special show.

Torres Garcia died in 1949 at age 75, but his 95-year-old widow quickly sent the family

lawyer up from Montevideo to assess the damage. The news he sent back was bad: More than 50 of Torres Garcia's best paintings had been destroyed.

"This is the second disaster to strike my family in less than a week," said Manoela Torres Garcia. "Coming right after the death of my son-in-law, I have no words to describe how I feel."

"How do you evaluate the destruction in an instant of which it took a man his entire lifetime to construct?" she asked. "These paintings were his only inheritance for our children, and now they're gone."

"We never guessed a catastrophe like this could occur," says Angel Kalenberg, director of Uruguay's National Art Museum. "We thought there would be more security, and we didn't want to make the cost of the exhibition prohibitive. So we only insured the exhibition for \$400,000."

"That amount doesn't but cover a fraction of the damages. Apart from the fact that the work of one of the greatest painters in Latin America has been devastated, we estimate the material damages at \$2.5 million, and now our museum is without a single work from the richest period of our greatest artist."

Kalenberg says that he will continue to cooperate with Brazilian museums in cultural exchanges, and German officials here say they are going ahead with a planned exhibition of modern German art. But the rear that other art groups will look at Brazil with a wary eye has increased local ire at the museum officials.

"The fire will compromise the cultural image of this country for years to come," thundered an editorial in the *Jornal do Brasil*. "A long time will pass before Rio de Janeiro returns to the circuit of international exhibitions. With what has happened, we have been struck from the artistic calendar and added to the disaster list."

The National Artists' Association issued a statement saying that it was "perplexed" at "this loss to the national patrimony." And National Museum official Maria Gabriella Pestana de Aguiar Pantigoso said of her museum colleagues: "Instead of throwing cocktail parties, they should have been attending to their safety procedures."

But the process of reconstructing the museum has already begun. Museum officials hope to use the insurance proceeds — about \$2.5 million, only a fraction of what the building and collection were actually worth — as the first building block to a restoration of Rio's artistic dignity.

And this time a ceiling sprinkler system will be built into the museum. "We always wanted to have sprinklers," says director Lustosa. "Unfortunately, we never had enough money."

PEOPLE:

Wedding Rumors Resume For Christina Onassis



Barbara Williams

Sources in Moscow and Athens are saying that they expect Christina Onassis, the Greek shipping heiress, to marry Sergei Danilevich Kauzov, a 37-year-old Soviet shipping official, Tuesday. The sources said that the Kauzov family has told them that the wedding of the twice-married daughter of the late Aristotle Onassis is being planned for Moscow and that the couple may intend to live there. Miss Onassis, 27, arrived in Moscow June 26 and has reportedly repeated and emphatically denied persistent reports that she intended to marry a Russian soon. But a report from Athens quoted a close family friend, Kostas Gratos, as saying that he had just returned from Moscow with confirmation that she will proceed with the marriage. Her father, who died in March, 1975, left her working control of the worldwide family interests, which are estimated to be worth \$500 million. She is definitely going to marry Kauzov," said a family friend in Athens after conferring with Gratos, according to United Press International. "It is very, very sad. It is something her father would have prevented." Her two other marriages, to a California realtor and to Alexander Andreas, heir to a rival Greek shipping fortune, ended in divorce or annulment. Her father had tried to prevent the early marriage to the older California man and was reportedly furious when she persisted against his will.

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At a sort-of-surprise 58th birthday party for Bella Abzug, a thirtymore loser in recent elections, blew out the single candle on her birthday cake and said it was very nice, but she had wished another party. "Which kind?" asked Shirley MacLaine, actress. "Independent?" M. Abzug, a Democrat and former U.S. representative, in the last three years has been defeated in campaigns for the Senate, for mayor of New York, and for a return to House.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

Alleged supercheat Barbara Williams entered a plea of not guilty in Superior Court in Compton, Calif., to charges of perpetrating the biggest welfare fraud in U.S. history and then drove away with her husband in her Cadillac. She was charged with 10 counts of grand theft and four of perjury in allegedly swindling taxpayors out of nearly \$250,000. Judge William R. Clay set Sept. 5 for a pretrial hearing. Mrs. Williams, 33, who with her husband lives in a \$170,000 home in the La Jolla Heights district of south Los Angeles, was accused of filing claims at eight different county welfare offices for 34 children, 50 of whom were nonexistent. She allegedly bilked the taxpayors out of \$239,357 between Sept. 17, 1971, and last Feb. 27. Investigators got on her trail after an anonymous tip was phoned in reporting the activities of a Barbara Jean Thompson. Officials said that was one of her aliases. The name was fed into a computer and it shot back six other names of women who, all together, claimed 34 children as dependent.

Mrs. Williams' husband, Dan, was arrested June 6 but was released. A warrant was issued for Mrs. Williams and she surrendered after a week. She was released on \$50,000 bail. A deputy district attorney said his office was not aware of any greater welfare fraud in the history of the country and added that officials were baffled as to how she got away with it. Williams could still be prosecuted, officials said, for possessing equipment allegedly used to make false drives, Social Security cards and birth certificates believed used in the scheme. Authorities said that may seek liens on the couple's home and a \$33,000 four-unit apartment registered in Williams' name to try to recoup some of the lost welfare money.

* * *

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